SYNOPSIS OF Ph.D

In Title

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES IN LATUR DISTRICT

Submitted
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1) INTRODUCTION:-

In the process of liberalization, privatization, globalization and market oriented economy livestock is an important source of income for a nation. Over the years, India has emerged as one of the world's biggest producers of milk, with the total milk production rising from 122 Million Metric Tons in 2010 to 171 Million Metric Tons in 2017 In fact; pastoral production is far more resilient than crop production and more remunerative too. The share of livestock production in the aggregate agricultural output in some of the West European countries is about 60% to 80% percent in recent years. In India, however, the gross value of output from livestock sector i.e. animal husbandry and dairy development is placed at 7.8 % of India's GDP (in 2016 - 17) at current prices. The value of output from livestock is showing an increasing trend in India.

Livestock provides regular employment to about 11.7 million in principal status. It is equally interesting to note that women constitute 71 percent of the labor force in livestock sector as against 32 percent in crop farming. Finally, export earnings from livestock related product were Rs. 13,700 crores in 2015-2016. Thus, the livestock sector plays an important role in India's economy and in the socio-economic development of the country. India is at the top of world having 17 percent of the total livestock population less than one- fifth of cattle, half of buffaloes, and over one- fifth of goats and sheep. China comes second with only 10 percent. Countries which have well developed livestock based industries like Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, etc., have only small herds that is less than 1 percent of the total.

It has been observed that in advanced countries like the United States of America, West Germany, England, etc, the share of livestock in the gross agricultural income has remained steady since the 1930s and at every high levels. On the other hand, in India, the share of livestock in the gross agricultural income in the total income of the country declines but the share of livestock income in the gross agricultural income increases.. Today India has the fastest growing dairy industry In the World. In fact as Vergees Kurien, Chairman of the National Dairy Development Board, correctly put it: "Dairying

in India has come of age." In "Operation Flood" the role of Co-operative dairy that is Anand Co- operative Model was very important.

Maharashtra is one of the highly reputed states in India. Agriculture is the main occupation of this state. Near about 62 % per cent of the state population is engaged in agriculture sector. In the economy of Maharashtra the share of agriculture sector is 18 % per cent in 2017.18. Dairy farming is highly developed in Maharashtra therefore it is known as one of the highly milk producer state in India. In the development of dairy sector in Maharashtra the role of co- operative dairies is very important. At present there are 23 Cooperative Union and 29 cooperative Dairy Plants in Maharashtra having 3,820 thousand liters per day milk capacity. Maharashtra's Co- operative dairy model is famous in the World. Co-operative dairies probably highly succeed through the Kolhapur, Sangali, Satara, Ahmadanagar, Nashik and Pune District in Maharashtra. Vikas, Mahanand, Gokul, Dhawal, Dudh Pandri, Warna , Rajhansa, Koyna and Shivamrut are foremost milk product brands of Maharashtra.

Latur is one of the district of Marathwada regions in Maharashtra. Major population of this district is engaged in agriculture sector. High portion of land of this district is fertile and here is huge potential for the development of dairy farming. Agriculture with dairy farming is only one source of economic development of this district. Farmers economic condition is also depend upon the development of dairy farming and the development of dairy farming in this district is depend upon the development of co-operative dairies web.

Milk production and the number of cows have been increased since last few years. Aausa, Aahamadpur, Udgir and Latur Talukas in Latur District is highly producing milk since last decade. Couples of co-operative dairies are existed in this district but their performance is not so good because they are facing so many problems and difficulties. But, there is no drought that, in future these co- operative dairies will have good future prospects because here is high potential for dairy farming and with the connectivity of National Highway from Latur to Solapur, Aurangabad, Pune, Mumbai, Hyderabad etc. nearest markets will available which will bring out change in demand of milk and its bio-product. In respect of future prospects co- operative dairies in Latur District will have to take some necessary strong steps means required measures on various ground today. In order to that an attempt will be made through this present research.

2) HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES:-

The principles of co-operation are not in any way new to India. Co-operation has been known and practiced in this country in various forms since ancient times. The joint family system which is very old and exists till to-day is one instance of indigenous co-operation. Under this system, the land is owned and cultivated in common, while all

adult members have to share the duties of the family engaged in occupations other than agriculture. Members of the family live in a common horse and the household expenses are met from the income of the joint property. The institution is based on a feeling of brotherhood and mutual help.

Another form of co-operation is panchayat which is based on the principle of community self-help. Although the system has fallen somewhat into decay, panchyats are still common and in all States they have been revived. The main functions of these organizations are to deal with the question relating to the economic and social welfare of the community. Disputes among the members are also referred to them for decision. The decisions of the panchayats are enforced under the penalty of social boycott.

Then there are "Chief funds" commonly found in South India, which are based on the principles of mutual association. Under this system a number of persons join together and each member agrees to pay every month for a specified period a fixed sum. Every month when the sub scrip ions are realized, lots are drawn and the person drawing the lot is paid the total monthly subscription. The whole system of the "Chief funds" depends upon mutual confidence and honest dealing which are the main essentials of co-operation.

The history of Dairy Development Movement in India is a new one. During the pre-independence period this movement was limited to a few pockets of Culcutta, Madras, Bengalore, some part of Maharashtra and Gujarat. The most notable of this venture was Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited of Anand, Gujarat. But after independence the National Government tool great initiative in setting up new Dairy Co-operatives in many parts of the country. The National Dairy Development Board was set up to make the ambitious project a success.

The importance of cooperative dairies came to know the farmers of Latur district last two decade and since then the process of development of cooperative dairies took place in this district. Now, it is known as largest milk producer district in Marathawada part of Maharashtra. Recently Aausa, Aahamadpur, Udgir and Latur Talukas in Latur District they are producing milk in huge quantity.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To know the current position of co – operative dairies in Latur District.
- To study the potential in the development of co–operative dairies in Latur District.
- To study existing problems in co – operative dairies.
- To search out what types of measures required for better performance of co – operative dairies.

HYPOTHESIS:-

H1 Existing co-operative dairies need to evaluate their performance.

H0 Existing co-operative dairies will have to show their performance.

H2 Performance evaluations will have capacity to improve performance of co-operative dairies in future.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

Observation and random collection method will be used for the analysis of present research topic. Some statistical means such as Mean, Mode, Median, Charts, and Diagrams etc. will be used.

COLLECTION OF DATA:-

Primary and secondary data will be used for present research. Primary data will be collected through the questionnaires and interview. For to search out real findings and to come certain conclusion questioner will be prepaid in that sense and it will be filled up by selected farmers, members and officers of co-operative dairies in Latur District. Direct personal interview will be taken of randomly selected farmers, members and officers of co- operative dairies in Latur and Direct personal interview will be taken of social reformers, brilliant personalities, public representatives and of political leader of different parties in Latur District.

While the selection of farmers, members and officers of co- operative dairies in the context of filling questioner and taking their personal interviews by random selection method will be used from Primary data and Secondary data will be collected through the various Government Office and national levels committees, institutions published reports and also from the reference Books, Journals, Magazine etc.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:-

The significance of present research topic can be mentioned shortly with the help of flowingly bullet points.

- It will clear the exact picture of present position of co- operative dairies in Latur District.
- It will help to find out the various obstacles in the development of co-operative dairies in Latur District.
- It will help to find out that there is potential for the development of co-operative dairies in Latur District.
- It will be searched out that what types of measures are required for the better performance of co- operative dairies in Latur District.
- It will give broad guideline to the existing of co- operative dairies.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:-

The scope of present study is following

1. This study is related to co-operative dairies
2. Co-operative Dairies Milk Collection
3. Milk Processing
4. Distribution of Milk
5. Bio – Product
6. Employment generation
7. Managerial skills
8. Use of Modern technology.

LIMITATIONS OF STUDY :-

Present research is limited to.

1. Existing co-operative dairies in Latur District.
2. Performance of Co-operative Dairies in the Socio-Economic change of this District.
3. Co-operative Dairies importance, their problems, measures for to remove their problems.
4. This study will be based on the last five years data e:s 2013 to 2018.

CHAPTER SCHEME:-

I. INTRODUCTION :-

Conceptual explanation of co-operative and co-operative dairies.

Geographical background of Latur District.

Current position of co-operative dairies in Latur District.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE .

III. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS :-

3.1 Performance evaluation of co-operative dairies.

IV. FINDINGS.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.

Research Guide	Research Student
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